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antipyretic and analgesic,
and it is also a good
expectorant. It is a most
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of acute and chronic disease.
It is sold in bottles of 1/2
pint, 1 pint, and 2 pints.
It is sold by all chemists and
druggists.

THE GYMKHANA.

SUCCESSFUL EXTRA
MEETING.The season's Gymkhana meet-
ings wound up on Saturday with
a very successful extra event
which was notable in some
respects. There was recorded in
almost all the cash sweeps a win-
ning prize which was far above
the biggest of the season, while
the betting showed some sur-
prises in results.In the fourth race, the backers
of St. Chad obtained a handsome
sum on their outlay, as much as
\$108.50 being paid to winning
backers. The majority of the
cash sweeps each yielded over
\$2,000 for winning tickets, and in
the last race, the rush to the
wheel of fortune was so heavy
that the sweep went up to \$2,588.The weather, while being ideal
for the spectators, was uncomfort-
able for jockeys, many of whom
were topees. The Hon. Mr. John-
stone again figured prominently
in the list of winning jockeys, as
with one exception, he brought in
either winning or placed ponies.
During the afternoon, the Band
of the Wiltshires rendered a
pleasing programme of music.Following are the officials:—
Patrons:—H.E. Sir R. E. Stubbs,
K.C.M.G., H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir
A. L. Duff, K.C.B., H.E. Major-
General F. Ventris, C.B. and Com-
modore W. Bowden-Smith, C.B.E.
Committee:—The Stewards of
the Hongkong Jockey Club, (ex
Officio). Messrs. The Hon. Mr. John
Johnstone, D. M. Ross, C. H.
Blason, D. E. Clark, H. W. Dick
and L. N. Leefe.Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Hon.
Secretary.
Colonel J. R. Wyndham, Judge.
Mr. D. E. Clark, Assistant
Judge.Mr. D. M. Ross, Handicapper.
Messrs. H. W. Dick and E. B.
Reed, In charge of the Scales.
Mr. M. T. Johnson, 1st Starter.
Mr. H. C. B. Way, 2nd Starter.
Messrs. L. N. Leefe and C. H.
Blason, Paddock.
Mr. M. S. Sassoon, Time
Keeper.1.—FIVE FURLONGS RACE.
HANDICAP.—For China Ponies
that have run and not won a race
at any Gymkhana this season; Polo
Scurry and similar Events are not
considered as Races, winners of
these events therefore being eligi-
ble unless otherwise disqualified.
Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150.
2nd Prize \$75. 3rd Prize: \$50.Mr. J. R. Paterson's ch. Shoo-
ing, 155 lbs., Mr. Johnstone, 1.
Mr. J. Bell-Irving's blk. Brutus,
153 lbs., Mr. Bell-Irving, 2.
Mr. Black's G. Tredegar, 146
lbs., Major Timmis, 3.Also ran:—Sepand (Seth),
Fawshup (de Souza), Scotia
Dahlia (Cox), Gordie Mar-
Doyle and Sinza (Sorensen).
Short head: 2 lengths.
Time: 1:17.5.Pari-Mutuel.—Winner \$7.99.
Places, \$5.50, \$4.00, \$3.00.
Cash Sweeps.—1st, No. 334
\$1,404.20; 2nd, No. 323 \$401.20.
3rd, No. 92 \$200.00.Unplaced.—Nos. 445, 418, 276,
238, 260.
2.—FIVE FURLONGS RACE
HANDICAP.—For China Ponies.
Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize, \$150;
2nd Prize, \$75; 3rd Prize, \$50.Mr. Johnstone's ch. Alexander,
164 lbs., Mr. Johnstone, 1.
Mr. Stubb's g. Salamander, 155
lbs., Mr. Doyle, 2.
Mr. Bell-Irving's blk. Brutus,
153 lbs., Mr. Bell-Iring, 3.Also ran:—Crabby (Serriman),
Sandmartin (Seth), Pusyfa (Sorensen).
A Length: 1/2 length.
Time: 1:17.5.Pari-Mutuel.—Winner \$6.99.
Places, \$5.50, \$5.99, \$7.20.
Cash Sweeps.—1st, No. 539
\$2,421.30; 2nd, No. 739 \$891.80;
3rd, No. 617 \$345.90.Unplaced.—Nos. 143, 153, 512.
3.—CLASS HANDICAP: A
CLASS: ONCE ROUND.—For
China Ponies. Entrance Fee
\$5. 1st Prize, \$150; 2nd Prize, \$75;
3rd Prize, \$50.Mr. Bell-Irving's g. Attraction,
153 lbs., Mr. Bell-Irving, 1.
Mr. Johnstone's g. Burning Day-
light, 160 lbs., Mr. Johnstone, 2.
A Length: 1/2 length.
Time: 1:53 1/5.Pari-Mutuel.—Winner, \$11.89.
Place, \$15.20.
Cash Sweeps.—1st, No. 42:
\$2,241; 2nd, No. 340 \$747.4.—DISTANCE HANDICAP:
ABOUT HALF A MILE.—For all
China Ponies. Catch weights 155
Pozs will be placed on the out-
side edge of course, and chalk
lines marking the position of each
pony according to the handicaps.

(Continued on Page 2.)

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, June 17.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Grelton, Mr. Harma-
worth stated that the members of the League of Nations had hitherto
contributed one hundred and seventy thousand pounds sterling to its
funds.On the vote for British Embassies and Consular Services under
which the expenses for the League fall, Mr. Balfour claimed that the
League had already performed considerable services to the world.
The permanent Secretariat of the League would remain in London till
the general meeting of the League in November when its future would
be decided. He mentioned that an office had been established for the
registration of Treaties and henceforth no treaty would be valid un-
less registered and open for inspection. Mr. Balfour stated that the
question of division of expenses among the members of the League
would be submitted to experts at the International Financial Confer-
ence in Brussels. Dealing with the four permanent Committee estab-
lished under the League, on Armaments, Health, Transit and Interna-
tional Justice respectively, Mr. Balfour emphasised the importance
of their work of the Armaments Committee but pointed out that
everything depended on the nations supporting the policy of disar-
mament. If each nation declined to adopt disarmament on the
ground that armaments were necessary to its security then the tragedy
for the League of Nations and the world would be great indeed.Dealing with the work of the League in connection with the Peace
Treaty he mentioned the appointment of a Commission delimit the Saar
Valley and also an international body to administer the Saar
Valley. The League had appointed a High Commissioner for Danzig
who had framed a constitution for Danzig to the general satisfaction,
and the drawing up of a Treaty between Danzig and Poland. The
League was also dealing with the question threatened by the spread
of zymotic disease from the East westward, especially in Poland. The
League had acted through Red Cross Societies and appealed to the
nations for funds. The League was also supervising the return of
prisoners from Russia to Europe and vice versa. It was also consider-
ing the question of international finance and dislocation of credit
arising which a meeting of the experts of the world would be held.The League was doing its best to find a European Power to under-
take a mandate for Armenia and some nations were prepared to sup-
ply the mandatory and the necessary resources. Mr. Balfour pro-
ceeded to protest against the activities of enthusiasts who were ur-
ging the creation of a super State to direct force levied and paid for
by the sovereign States of the world. He declared that the problem
of bringing order out of chaos must be dealt with by the Supreme
Council or otherwise those who were throwing that burden upon the
League and doing it the greatest possible disservice. The League, if
overloaded, would assuredly break down and the most promising
effort hitherto made in the direction of a new civilisation would be
destroyed.Mr. Asquith hoped the victorious Powers would not be slow to
set an example as regards disarmament. He asked whether Polish
aggression did not come within Article Eleven and whether the
mandate for Palestine came from the League. He asked similarly as
regards Mesopotamia. He urged the winding up of the Supreme
Council in order to let the League become a reality.Lord Robert Cecil declared that the lack of a formal decision as to
a mandate for Africa was producing very deplorable conditions. He
urged that all these should be settled at the earliest moment. There
was no room for two supreme international bodies such as the Supreme
Council and the Council of the League. With regard to America it
was difficult for us to discuss freely her position, but he sure nothing
would encourage our friends in America more than to be able to argue
with them that as the League had accomplished so much in the pre-
servation of peace it was not desirable that they stand aside in the
great work.Mr. Balfour, replying, said Lord Robert Cecil was the most in-
tolerant man on this subject he had ever known. Nothing but abject
submission, not only to the broad principles on which he went but
to every detail of carrying them out would satisfy him. As regards
Poland the conditions contemplated by the League were two: Nations
approaching a state of war and the League intervening and saying
"You must not fight until all the machinery of law and arbitration is
brought into play." He could not conceive a more difficult or more
doubtful case because not only was war going on but it was a war
between powers not recognised by any nation in the world. The
Poles asserted, rightly or wrongly, that one effect of their interven-
tion was to free the Ukrainians from the Bolshevik yoke, and they are
welcomed as liberators from the Bolshevik invasion. To rush in on
such an occasion would be like a rush into a street fight and pinning
the arm of one of the combatants while leaving the other free. Re-
ferring to the question of mandates he said the terms of the mandates
were to be determined by the Peace Conference, but the use to which
the mandates should be put was left to the League of Nations. That
was intended at Paris, consequently it was regrettable that mandates
were not ready. He would not say it was a matter for the League to
be blamed. It was due to the fact that the negotiations had taken a
longer time than anticipated. The League would come in when the
mandatory Powers had accepted responsibility for carrying out the
mandates.London, June 18.
The League to Abolish War sent a deputation to Mr. Lloyd
George, Mr. Balfour and Lord Curzon. The Premier catechised the
deputation for endeavouring to pin them down to details with a view
to demonstrating impracticability. The Premier pointed out that the
Great Powers were already too entangled to supply forces to create
international police. Moreover discussion hereabout was idle until
America came into the League. Mr. Balfour inquired where the pro-
posed forces would be kept, St. Helena or Labrador, for if kept in
France they would not fight France, if kept in Britain certainly they
would not fight England. The Premier emphasised that if y present
attempt to force the pace would only destroy the League.Baltimore, June 18.
Ex-President Taft, speaking at a luncheon here at which the
British Ambassador Sir A. Geddes was present, declared America
could not escape from the League of Nations which would be adopted
after the elections were out of the way. He did not mention the Irish
question specifically but evoked loud cheers when he declared
America must not interfere in British domestic matters, adding "We
must do to Britain as we would have Britain do to us."

(Continued on page 2.)

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2)

TURKISH TREACHERY.

Constantinople, June 17.
A British outpost on the Ismid front, consisting of a company of Punjabis, was suddenly surrounded by a superior force of Turkish Nationalists. The British officer commanding decided to withdraw. The Nationalists commander agreeing not to hamper the retreat. The advance guard was allowed to pass without mishap, but the Nationalists treacherously opened fire on the main body, wounding thirty and taking prisoner an intelligence officer. Reinforcements were hurried up, while a British warship kept the Nationalists at bay, shelling their positions. It appears that Mustapha Kemal is much chagrined at the British barring his way to Scutari but whether he or the local commander ordered the attack is at present unknown.

Constantinople, June 18.
Admiral Robeck with a Scotch regiment left for Ismid where two British cruisers have arrived. A French warship has arrived at Heraclea.

Constantinople, June 18.
It now appears that the British had 15 killed and 23 wounded in the fighting at Ismid. The Gordons went to assist the Punjabis whom they extricated without further casualties. The guns of the British warships are believed to have heavily punished the nationalists who were commanded by Alifund Pasha, the commander of the Twentieth Corps who fought against the British in Palestine. It appears evident that a general attack against the British in the Ismid area is contemplated.

KRASSIN'S GUARANTEES.

Paris, June 18.
In an interview with the "Liberte" Krassin declared Russia had available for export two to three million tons of petroleum and similar products, five million tons of flax, two to three million tons of fine leather, several million tons of sheep skins, three thousand tons of hops, four thousand tons of resin, two hundred tons of turpentine, ten thousand tons of mineral oils, 250,000 tons of salt, also quantities of hog bristles, building woods, manganese iron, graphite, and tobacco. He offered a guarantee to foreign capitalists for exploitation of factories of cellulose and paper and for traffic on the Volga and Danube canals.

London, June 17.
The Permanent Committee of the Supreme Economic Council met Krassin to discuss preliminaries to opening trade negotiations with Russia.

BOULOGNE CONFERENCE.

Paris, June 17.
M. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George will confer at Boulogne on the 21st. Representatives of Italy, Belgium and Japan will also be present. Signor Sforza will represent Italy. M. Venizelos will also attend the Boulogne Conference. It is believed in Paris that an agreement has been reached upon a scheme for Germany's payment of the indemnity which will serve as the basis for conversations at Boulogne.

London, June 19.
A meeting of the British Empire delegation to the Spa Conference was held in the House of Commons. It was attended by Members of the Cabinet and representatives of Canada and New Zealand.

WIRELESS STRIKE.

London, June 18.
Speaking at the annual meeting of the Marconi Company, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs stated the demands of the wireless men represented £500,000 annually and declared as long as the strikers committed breaches of agreement which threatened to hold up the whole mercantile shipping of the country no conference was possible. The Board of Trade has notified shipowners in view of the urgent importance of free movement of shipping no proceedings should be taken against ships sailing without wireless operators during the continuance of the strike.

THE EMPIRE'S SHIPPING.

London, June 17.
The Premier has appointed an Imperial Shipping Committee to inquire into the whole question of shipping communications between the different parts of the Empire with the view to improvement. Mr. H. J. Mackinder is chairman. All the Dominion governments have nominated their own representatives. Australia will be represented by H. B. Larkin; New Zealand by the High Commissioner; and South Africa by Captain G. Bowden.

QUEEN'S CLUB TENNIS.

London, June 18.
At Queen's Club in the tennis semi-finals: Johnstone (America) beat Dudley (England), 6-1, 6-3 and the American, Tilden, beat the Japanese, Shimidzu, 6-1, 6-1. This is Shimidzu's first defeat in England. In the doubles, Johnston and Tilden beat Ritchie and Fisher 6-2, 6-0 and Williams and Garland (America) beat Shimidzu and the Rumanian Misu, 6-2, 6-2.

HOME CRICKET.

London, June 17.
Lancashire beat Kent by three wickets.
Notts beat Sussex by 78.
Yorks beat Essex by 206.
Middlesex beat Hampshire by nine wickets. In their first innings Middlesex scored 451 for 5, Lee's total being 221 not out, the highest individual score of the season.

THE ATTACK ON KIEFF.

Warsaw, June 18.
17,000 refugees arrived from Kieff in charge of the Red Cross, the Commander of which party relates that Bolshevik aeroplanes bombed the city and artillery heavily bombarded it. Fifty fires started. There was no water to extinguish them. German staff officers participated in the operations of the Bolsheviks which included Chinese.

(Continued on page 4)

THE GYMKHANA.

(Continued from Page 2)

(in yards) conceded. The Race will be started by sounding a gong, and each rider must keep his pony behind the line assigned to him until the signal is given. Any rider whose pony is then over the line, or moving forward faster than a walk, must return and start again or be disqualified. Nafco may assist by holding ponies if desired. Open to Members of Jockey, Gymkhana and Polo Clubs. Entrance Free. 1st Prize: \$100. 2nd Prize: \$50. 3rd Prize: \$40. Mr. Salm's Skw. St. Chad, 100 yds. Mr. Harriman 1 Lt. Dodington's g. Murphy, 105 yds. Timmis 2 Lt. Sergeant's g. Surprise, 100 yds. Souza 3 Also ran: Rab (Beaver), White Fang (Grimstone), White Chalk (Low) Rebate (Bertholomew), Gordie Mae (Doyle), Cannon (Seth), Ringwood, (Sprague), Pontile (Soares), Red Coat (Cox) Length: a neck. Pari-Mutuel—Winner \$108.50. Places, \$34.20, \$12—, \$38.50. Cash Sweeps—1st, 210 \$123. 2nd, 112 \$698; 3rd, 673 \$334. Unplaced—234, 635, 28, 333 590, 499, 613, 169, 604, 436.

5.—LADIES' NOMINATION.—VICTORIA CROSS COMPETITION.—Dummies representing wounded men will be placed on the ground at a point indicated. Competitors gallop up under fire over a low hurdle, lift dummies on to their saddles, and carry back to winning post. Open to members of the Jockey, Polo, and Gymkhana Clubs, and Naval and Military Officers. Entrance Free. 1st Prize: \$50. 2nd Prize: \$30. 3rd Prize: \$20. Souvenirs will be presented by the Gymkhana Club to the Ladies nominating the prize winner. Mr. Johnstone, nominated by Mrs. Leece 1 Mr. Doyle, nominated by Mrs. Cassidy 2 Capt. Beaver, nominated by Mrs. Wyndham 3 Also ran: Majors Law and Timmis and Mr. Grimstone. Pari-Mutuel—Winner \$8.90. Places, \$6.60, \$7.60, \$14.30. Cash Sweeps—1st, 312 \$1839. 40; 2nd, 422 \$563.40; 3rd, 45 \$324.20.

Unplaced—127, 580, 497. 6.—CLASS HANDICAP.—P CLASS: ONCE ROUND.—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$30. Mr. de Souza's ch. Pawshop, 159 lbs., Mr. de Souza 1 Mr. Bell-Irving's br. What is it, 146 lbs., Mr. Bell-Irving 2 Mr. Doyle's g. Wilkins Mincever, 155 lbs., Mr. Doyle 3 Also ran: Target (Johnstone), Algerian Chief (Seth), Pussyfoot (Timmis), Rowdy Chief (Soares). A length: 2 Lengths. Time: 1:55 15. Pari-Mutuel—Winner \$37.50. Places, \$14.60, \$15.10, \$14.80. Cash Sweeps—1st, 311 \$2149. 2nd, 225 \$614; 3rd, 266 \$307. Unplaced—223, 358, 64, 13.

7.—HANDICAP: ONE AND A QUARTER MILE RACE.—For China Ponies. Entrance \$5. 1st Prize: \$200. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$50. Mr. Johnstone's ch. Lightning, 165 lbs., Mr. Doyle 1 Mr. Johnstone's g. Season Ticket, 157 lbs., Mr. Johnstone 2 Mr. Soares br. Siamese Cat, 159 lbs., Mr. Soares 3 Also ran: Sepand (Seth). A neck; a head. Time: 2:45 25. Pari-Mutuel—Winner \$34.40. Places, \$11—, \$3.80. Cash Sweeps—1st, 175 \$2683. 70; 2nd, 33 \$763.20; 3rd, 267 \$334.10. Unplaced—729.

AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN.

Sydney, May 27.—Mr. McMahon, the well known traveller, lecturing at Sydney on the industries of the South Pacific Island, said that the Japanese had made a great mistake in getting rid of the missionaries on the Marshall Islands. Every month the Japanese had formally demanded a trade rebate but it had been regularly formally refused. Australian legislation provided that only British ships should carry her produce but if the Japanese persisted in this particular way they would presumably persist in other directions. Recently a Japanese trader told the lecturer that it was by the road of Australia's unionism that the Japanese were going to get into Australia.

NOTICES

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HOUSE & OFFICE FURNISHING,

"HOP CHEONG" Service symbolises with Sterling

Quality, ultimate Economy and Guaranteed Satisfaction. Try it to prove it.

ACEAL'S PAINTS FOR SALE

Telephones No. 654. HOP CHEONG 55, Queen's Road Central.

Manufacturers & Exporters of High Grade Furniture.

ENGLISH BATHING CAPS.

A NEW STOCK OF THE ABOVE IN

VARIOUS COLOURS IS JUST TO HAND.

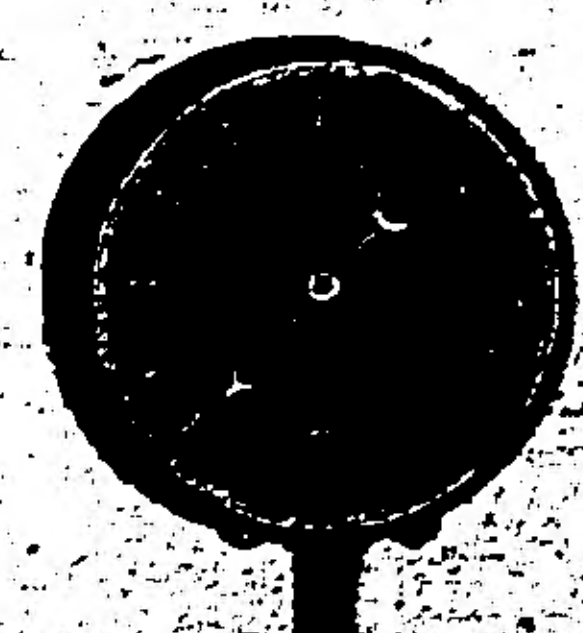
THE PHARMACY

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STEAM AND HYDRAULIC GAUGES

ON STOCK



UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

York Building

Chung King

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. B. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY STUBBS.

THURSDAY NEXT!

THURSDAY NEXT!!

THURSDAY NEXT!!!

HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY

POPULAR PRICES \$3, \$2 & \$1

(Owing to their ship arriving earlier than expected, the Company will open on Thursday instead of Friday as previously advertised.)

BOOK EARLY at MOUTRIE'S.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 4.)

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, June 17.

In the House of Lords, Lord Charnwood called attention to the necessity of devising machinery to ensure continuous consultation between the different parts of the Empire as regards important Imperial and international questions.

Lord Milner, replying, emphasised that there was certainly no occasion for any nervousness that proposals would be made in this country that the different Governments of the Empire could be brought in a new form of subjection. He said the time was long past when such an impression could be reasonably entertained by even the most nervous of Dominion statesmen and citizens. It was now common ground and we gladly accepted the position that there was no kind of authority in practice, whatever might be the theory of the Constitution, that the Parliament and peoples of the United Kingdom claimed any longer to exercise over the Parliaments and peoples of the Dominions. We frankly accepted them as partner nations of equal status, though, by common consent, we might hold a position of leadership as head of the family. It was supremely important for the Empire and the world that the self-governing Dominions of the United Kingdom should continue to pursue a common policy in all great questions of international affairs. It was supremely important as Mr. Watt (Australia) recently said that in the councils of the world the Empire could speak with a single voice, but if that was to be accomplished under the present constitutional conditions it would only be because the self-governing nations agreed upon a particular policy. There was no power in the Constitution to impose the will of the majority upon a dissentient. If they did not agree to common action it was impossible. Fortunately in the great test of experience of recent times, namely the test of our war policy, we were all continuously agreed, both about policy as a whole and every important chapter. He would admit it would be too sanguine to presume they could always count on being equally fortunate. We must recognise that circumstances might arise even in a great international crisis wherein action by the Empire would be paralysed, or greatly weakened owing to disagreement between the Dominions, and consequently either nothing would be done or much less effective action would be taken by some portions of the Empire than would otherwise be the case. That would be a disaster, but it was only likely to occur if we lost during peace time the close touch with one another which we established in war time. He did not believe that on any of the greatest world questions different views would be taken by the different parts of the Empire as long as they remained in intimate touch with one another, and were able to consult beforehand and before a crisis arose. He dreaded the possibility of a clash because action had been taken, for instance, by one member of the family or because some policy pursued by, perhaps, our Foreign Office over a number of years of which the Dominions were unaware involving a critical position when we would not find ourselves supported by the others of the family simply because they did not know enough of the previous circumstances leading thereto. He agreed it was of vital importance to maintain continuous knowledge on the part of such self-governing Dominions of the policy which anyone was pursuing, and, chiefly, which the United Kingdom was pursuing, as regards foreign policy.

Dealing with the existing methods of consultation, Lord Milner said the Imperial Conference was gathering the greatest influence. Its resolutions had a considerable effect upon the conduct of affairs in the different countries represented, and a good deal of most useful work in pulling the Empire together had been the result of these occasional meetings. We must regard the Conference as regular and permanent organ of our Empire Constitution because it had a permanent Secretariat to pursue various questions and collect material for future conferences, and by communicating with the various Governments to see the resolutions of the Conference carried out. Although it was a most valuable instrument the Conference was very far, owing to the long intervals between Conference, from ensuring the strength of the Empire. It was continuously brought to bear upon the direction of the affairs of the world in a way in which the powers of any united government could be exercised. He pointed out that there was no Ambassador anywhere representing the Empire in the same sense as he represented the United Kingdom; therefore the question arose whether we should not devise a means of making the influence of the Empire as a whole, as distinct from the United Kingdom, continuously effective in the councils of the world. This had been temporarily achieved in war time, and during the peace negotiations through Imperial War Cabinet and the British Empire Delegation. It brought the whole force of the Empire to bear daily upon the course of world events. The Imperial War Cabinet was as complete an executive of the whole Empire as could possibly be conceived, but it was bound to fall into abeyance at the end of the war, if only because the Premiers of the Dominions could not continue to remain. It was still very important, and it would be possible, if not continuously, anyway occasionally to establish an instrument of the Government not only able to discuss Imperial affairs but able to take action representing the whole Empire. He was absolutely convinced that something more was necessary than we had got in the Constitution of the Empire if the splendid harmony existing in war time was not to be frittered away in peace time and if we were not to separate from one another, going different roads even without knowing it. He was convinced we would be able to hold together on all matters of world importance but only if we kept in closer touch than was possible to do merely by means of Imperial Conferences held every four or five years. He was sure that something which brought the peoples of the different self-governing States of the Empire, who were actually responsible for conduct of their affairs, into constant close touch with one another was essential if the Empire was to play the great role it ought to play in the world. Something of this kind must be done. Something of this kind was in the minds of statesmen not only here but in all the self-governing countries under the Crown. They were alive to the necessity of some more perfect organization to keep the Empire on the same lines of policy and, if necessary, to ensure its whole strength being thrown into the right scales at the critical moment. He agreed that the success of the League of Nations depended, above all, on the British nation, who were a League already by nature, being able to speak with one voice. He believed that if they did they would hardly ever differ on matters of supreme importance with the United States. Then the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers could make the League a suc-

cess and secure the peace of the world. It was generally recognised in the self-governing dominions, as in this country, that it was necessary to have more complete and constant touch in order to ensure common influence and common action, and the fact that this necessity was felt in the Dominions was proved by the fact that the Imperial Government had been pressed strongly by all of them to hold as soon as possible a meeting in order that the Constitutional question might be discussed in all its details with a view to seeing how harmonious co-operation could be secured in future. He had hoped this meeting would take place in 1920, but all were agreed it must be postponed until the 1921 meeting. If it was to be a success and put the future constitutional relations of the Empire on a good footing it must be a meeting practically of Prime Ministers, even though not exclusively so. The Conference should not be confused with the periodical Imperial Conference. It might take its place for a particular year, but it was distinct therefrom. It was in the nature of a Constituent Assembly which was to try to arrive at a basis upon which our relations with the Dominions in future would be conducted. It would be a meeting of extraordinary importance but, pending its constitution, he opined it was not desirable to put forward any particular scheme for bringing about that harmonious action of different parts of the Empire which was the object of all to ensure. He anticipated with intense interest and great hope the meeting of the Constitutional Conference next year, and hoped it would not separate without providing the Empire with some organ of Government based upon the recognition of the complete independence and equality of its different parts.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

New York, June 16.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press says it is believed Britain's objections to the enforcement of the American Merchant Marine Bill are likely to be the subject of formal representations to the State Department. They are understood to be based primarily on two sections of the Measure. One is that these sections prohibit the carrying of merchandise other than on American ships between American ports via a foreign port which will thus prevent the carriage of freight between points in the United States and Alaska over Canadian railroads or in Canadian ships. Other sections direct the President to terminate as soon as possible, under terms, all treaties restricting the right of the United States to impose discriminatory duties on foreign shipping entering American ports.

RAILWAYMEN'S WAGES.

London, June 17.

Announcing the Cabinet's decision to grant the increase in railwaymen's wages recommended by the National Wages Board, the Ministry of Transport points out the proposed increases are unjustified by the increase of cost of living as the purchasing power of present wages already exceeds the purchasing power of the men's pre-war wages. They can only be defended on the ground of a desire for improved status. The concession will inevitably necessitate a heavy increase on railway charges which are now approaching a point where any further increase would not bring increased revenue as they would reduce traffic. The Cabinet had accordingly decided the present settlement should not be disturbed for such a period as would enable industry and commerce to regain the stability so essential to the country except for alterations consequential on changes in the cost of living. Moreover should the increase in charges fail to produce the necessary revenue a higher scale of wages could only be maintained by hearty co-operation by the men with the view of effecting substantial economies in working.

THE NAURA AGREEMENT.

London, June 18.

In the House of Commons the Nauru agreement was re-raised. Commander Kenworthy maintained owing to the distance between Nauru and the United Kingdom the arrangement would not be a commercial proposition to this country. Mr. Leslie Wilson, replying, pointed out that before the war Germany took all the phosphates she could get at Nauru to Steinf, an even greater distance than to England and that the company paid between twenty-five and fifty per cent. dividend. Sir Newton Moore congratulated the Government on an agreement which would be of the greatest value to agriculture and mean cheap wheat in many countries. Several members repeated the Opposition argument regarding the League of Nations aspect. The resolution was carried by 60 votes to 20.

STRAITS PENAL CODE.

London, June 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Forrest suggested a revision of the penal code in the Straits Settlements. He affirmed that recently there had been several cases of men sentenced to penal servitude for life for returning from banishment and the judge in passing the sentences, drew attention to the fact that he had no option in the matter. Mr. Leslie Wilson, replying, recalled that the Government's proposal in 1914 to curtail the term of imprisonment was dropped owing to the unanimous opposition of the Legislative Councilors. He pointed out such sentences had been reviewed by the Governor every three years and promised to enquire with regard to the sentences to which Mr. Forrest had referred.

AMERICAN SILVER.

London, June 17.

The "Times" New York correspondent says it is reported the Treasury will modify the regulations for the Mint's purchase of silver under the Pittman Act to permit buying mixed silver. Silver reduced in the United States from foreign ores may be bought at market price and American silver at a dollar an ounce.

OBITUARY.

London, June 18.

The death is announced of Lord Cozens Hardy.

(Continued on page 5.)

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on June 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

| | 1919 | 1920 |
|---------|-------------|------------|
| Typhoon | 42.11 Below | 21.4 Below |
| Typhoon | 26.5 Below | 21.7 Below |
| Typhoon | 26.5 Below | 21.7 Below |
| Typhoon | 26.5 Below | 21.7 Below |
| Typhoon | 26.5 Below | 21.7 Below |
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| Typhoon | 26.5 Below | 21.7 Below |
| Typhoon | 26.5 Below | 21.7 Below |

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

| | 1919 | 1920 |
|---------|--------|--------|
| Typhoon | 111.17 | 120.23 |
| Typhoon | 111.17 | 120.23 |
| Typhoon | 111.17 | 120.23 |
| Typhoon | 111.17 | 120.23 |
| Typhoon | 111.17 | 120.23 |
| Typhoon | 111.17 | 120.23 |
| Typhoon | 111.17 | 120.23 |
| Typhoon | 111.17 | 120.23 |
| Typhoon | 111.17 | 120.23 |
| Typhoon | 111.17 | 120.23 |

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

| | 1919 | 1920 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| Consumption | 108.11 | 123.54 |
| Estimated population | 275,450 | 275,000 |
| Consumption per head | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Consumption per day | 24.2 | 24.2 |
| Consumption per week | 169.4 | 169.4 |
| Consumption per month | 728.8 | 728.8 |
| Consumption per year | 8,745.6 | 8,745.6 |

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

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| Consumption | 111.17 | 120.23 |
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ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT, SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT, SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. —

NOTICE.

The Office of the Consul for Chile is now open at No. 1 Wanchai Road.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 22nd June, 1920 commencing at 11 a.m. at Yee Woo Tai Godown, West Point

(for account of the concerned) 1202 Bags Tonkin Rice (stored in above godown)

1418 Bags Tonkin Rice 710 Bags No. 1 Tonkin White

Rice 1232 Bags No. 1 Tonkin White Rice

399 Bags Tonkin Rice (stored in China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co's godown, West Point)

1000 Bags No. 1 Tonkin White Rice

1705 Bags Tonkin Rice (stored in Kung Yuen Godown, West Point)

497 Bags Tonkin Rice (stored in Wah Kee Godown, Kennedy Town)

240 Bags Tonkin Rice (stored in Tung Hung Yui Godown)

Terms: Cash on delivery. LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 24th June, 1920 commencing at 11 a.m. at Fook Tai Cheong Godown, West Point

(for account of the concerned) 700 Bags Tonkin Rice

226 (stored in the above godown) 700 Bags Tonkin Rice

(stored in Po On Godown, West Point)

200 Bags Tonkin Rice 123 " "

100 (stored in the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co's godown, West Point)

Terms: Cash on delivery. LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 28th day of June 1920 at 3 o'clock p.m. IN ONE LOT

At their Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street

The ship is a British ship registered at Hongkong of 5206 tons Gross and of 3360.71 Registered tonnage and was built by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton.

For particulars to view apply to Messrs. Lammert Bros., the Auctioneers.

For Further particulars, Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Building, or to Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., The Auctioneers, Duddell Street.

THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

An Extra and Final Farewell Performance will be given on Wednesday next, 23rd June, when Miss

MARIE TEMPEST,

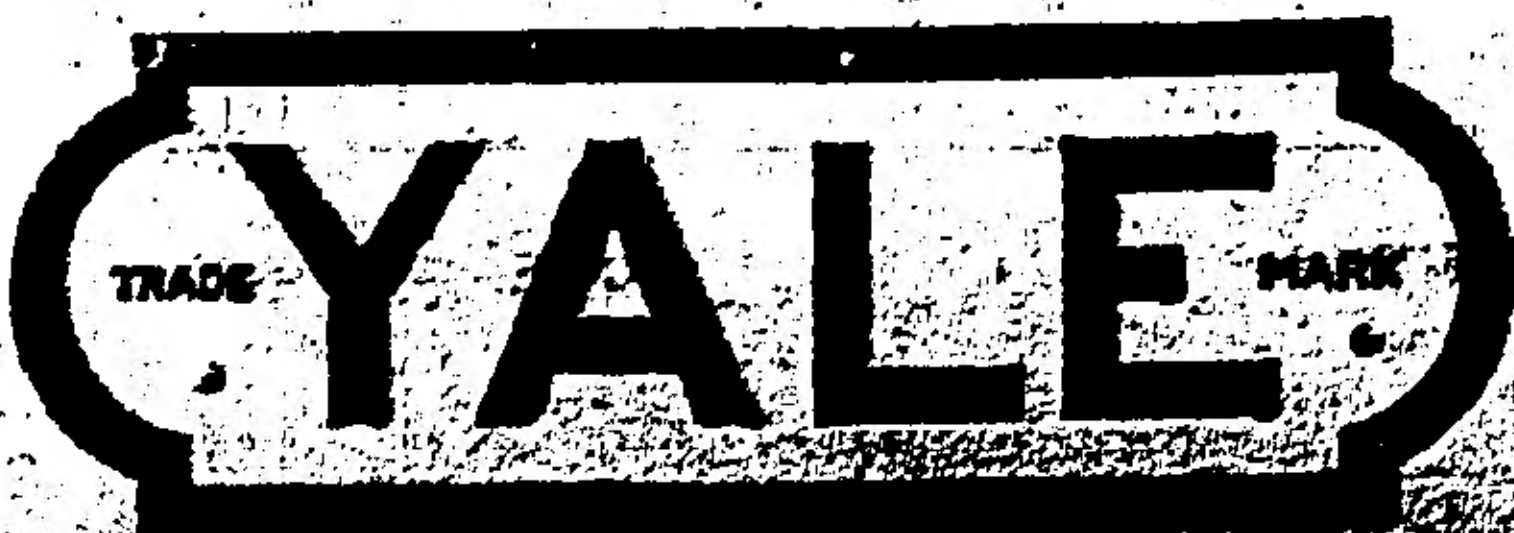
Mr. Graham Brown and the entire Tempest Company will present W. Somerset Maugham's Comedy

MRS. DOT

Positively Last Performance

Plan at MOUTRIE'S.

JARD WARE AND LOCKS



LOCKS AND HARDWARE

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Continued from Page 4.)
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

New York, June 16.
The marriage of Maud, daughter of Banker Otto Kahn, and Major Marriott, of the Scots Guards, was celebrated at Long Island.

New York, June 17.
Amazing figures concerning the amount spent on luxuries in America are given in a statement of the Secretary of Treasury. \$10,000,000 were spent in the past twelve months on chewing gum, \$200,000,000 on sweets, \$150,000,000 on cigarettes, \$75,000,000 on temperance drinks, \$150,000,000 on perfume and cosmetics, and \$100,000,000 on toilet soaps.

Ottawa, June 17.
Sir John Randles, returning from the Far East, attributes the present Japanese financial crisis to Far Eastern importers turning to Britain and other European countries for better qualities of goods than Japan supplied in war time with the result that Japan has had to make heavy cuts in prices in order to dispose of surplus stocks.

Paris, June 17.
Two years' supply of copper for France, amounting to 75,000 tons, is to be furnished under a financial arrangement just signed by the American Copper Export Association. This is said to be the first of a series of gigantic commercial deals concluded with the view of obtaining the export of raw materials and machines without further affecting the exchange rate on New York—Havas.

The Paris "Matin" says American suppliers have sold 75,000 tons of copper to French firms on credits amounting \$35,000,000. Importance attaches to the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank has agreed to advance loans to American business men in the deal on the sole guarantee of the French Bank.

London, June 17.
Mr. Keeling, the British trade unionist, who went to Russia in July, 1919, when he was arrested at Moscow on a charge of crossing the Estonian frontier without the permission of the Soviet, has been released and has arrived at Reval.

Havre, June 17.
Cotton futures in the past two days declined fifty-one francs for nears and sixty francs for distant per fifty kilogrammes.

London, June 17.
M. Krassin called on M. Fieuz, Persian Foreign Minister and had a lengthy interview.

Melbourne, June 17.
The Council is granting electricians an increase of 3s. 6d. daily. The strike is ended.

London, June 15.
Smouldering patches of forest in Glenanar on 16th inst., fanned by the breeze resprung into flame, spreading on a front of seven miles length.

Glenanar Forest fire has been controlled. The town of Aboyne was saved from destruction by the deliberate burning of Aboyne deer forest. A large fire has taken place at Rothiemurches forest, Invernesshire.

Dr. Darcy, Archbishop of Dublin has been elected Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland.

Berlin, June 17.
Herr Trimborn, of the Centre Party, invited to form a Cabinet, was unsuccessful. Doctor Mayer, Charge d'Affaires at Paris, was then invited to form a Cabinet, but also declined.

Herr Fehrenbach is attempting to form a Cabinet from the three old coalition parties. The Social Democrats have declined to participate but want oppose the Government unless it adopts an anti-Labour policy.

Wichita, Kansas, June 17.
Dempsey has accepted the challenge of Carpentier to fight in October.

Genoa, June 18.
The Labour Conference has decided to appoint a commission of thirty members, equally composed of Government delegates, ship-owners, and seamen to consider the Convention with regard to the laws of labour drafted by Sir Montagu Barlow, also a commission of twenty-one members to discuss the question of seamen's contracts and a draft convention dealing with unemployment.

Brussels, June 18.
Newspapers state the Cabinet has passed a resolution in favour of re-establishing economic relations with Russia.

Ottawa, June 18.
The Government has introduced a Bill to permit naturalisation of enemy aliens resident in Canada for ten years.

Sydney, June 18.
The Prince of Wales' visit is the absorbing topic. The problem of street traffic is most difficult at the public reception in the Town Hall this morning there was an enormous attendance.

New York, June 18.
Senator Harding, Republican candidate for the Presidency, has accepted Pres. Wilson's challenge to submit the Peace Treaty to a referendum of the country. Senator Harding declares the Republican attitude as regards preserving America's nationality will be overwhelmingly endorsed.

A hundred Sinn Feiners attacked the police station at Cookstown, North Ireland, using rifles and grenades. The garrison of twelve stoutly resisted with bombs and repulsed the assailants several of whom were wounded.

Sixteen Sinn Feiners to-day attacked two young ladies at Castletown, Roche, County Cork, and cut off their hair because they had entertained two military officers at their home at a party. Afterwards they attacked the officers, burned their motor car and flung the girls hair into the flames.

ROYAL ASCOT.

London, June 17.
Ascot Meeting was held in unsettled weather. Their Majesties were present. The Gold Cup Race resulted:—Tangiers, 1; Juvigneur, 2; Keysee, 3. Six ran. Buchan, the favourite at 10-11, won by a neck but was disqualified for crossing. Four lengths between Tangiers and Juvigneur.

The betting was:—100-15, Tangiers; 100-8, Juvigneur; 10-1 Keysee.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS, HOK UN KOWLOON.

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Call Flag "L"

Sole Agents for
"KELVIN MOTORS."

Motors from 12 B.H.P. to 50 B.H.P. now in stock also spare parts.

Works Tel. K.21.
Manager K.329.
Harbour Engineer K.120.
Works Supt. K.410.
Telegrams "SEYBOURNE"

WHAT AMERICA WEARS.

DEMAND FOR BRITISH GOODS.

In the course of an article on the drapery and clothing trades the "Times" says:—

The United States demand for various drapery and clothing lines continues unabated. Exceedingly large quantities of piece goods are being sent across the Atlantic, and although there does not appear much scope for women's dresses, as that field is already well covered by the United States producers, a surprising amount of business is transpiring in men's wear. More overcoats, raincoats, and sports garments have been purchased from England during the past few months than in any previous corresponding period. There is no difficulty whatever in British manufacturers obtaining orders for such goods if they are on the right lines; many firms have, indeed, had to withdraw their representatives earlier than arranged through sheer inability to handle all the business offering.

The further depreciation of the exchange in France and elsewhere in Europe has tended to restrict business with those markets, and more manufacturers are consequently turning to the United States as an outlet. American produced clothing is now so dear, partly on account of the exceptionally high wages demanded by labour, that the public there welcome British apparel, not alone because of its durability but also because after meeting all charges, including duty, it can be sold in New York at much below quotations for home-made merchandise. It is estimated that prices for suits, overcoats, and sports garments in the States are quite 50 per cent. above those charged in London, and American retailers are even reported to have bought overcoats from London retail shops for export to, and resale in, America.

GENERAL'S BOY RESCUERS.

Four Isle of Wight schoolboys, Roy Higginbotham, Arthur Russell, and Fred Wadham, of Yarmouth, and Cecil Cornish, of Newport, were each presented recently with a framed vellum of thanks and the gold medal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution for the rescue of Brigadier-General Nicholson and two friends after his small yacht had capsized and sunk in Bouldnor Bight in the Solent last August. The boys put off in a small boat, and their action was described by the Lifeboat Institution Committee as showing promptitude, good seamanship, of complete fearlessness in circumstances of considerable risk.

CONSIGNEES

THE ADMIRAL LINE

The Steamship
"WABAN"

having arrived from Portland, Oregon, via ports, on the 17th consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 21st by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
5th Floor Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1920.

CONSIGNEES

THE ADMIRAL LINE

The Steamship
"ICONIUM"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on the 18th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 22nd inst. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within 30 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after June 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
5th Floor Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1920.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer
"ELPENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1920.

CONSIGNEES

THE ADMIRAL LINE

The Steamship
"MONTAGUE"

having arrived from Portland, Oregon, via ports, on the 14th, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 19th by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after the 21st, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
5th Floor Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1920.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION

FOR PRIVATE CAR OWNERS
THIS IS OUR NEW SPECIALITY.

CARS GARAGED in TOWN - \$30 per month.
CARS GARAGED at PRAYA EAST or WANCHAI - \$24 per month.

THESE PRICES INCLUDE CLEANING AND ORDINARY GARAGE DUTIES.

EXILE GARAGE

33 & 35, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B. C. VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

S. S. "MATTAWA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT THE 26th JUNE.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and U. S. overland points.

For freight, apply to:—

P. A. COX,
Acting General Agent,
C. P. O. S. Ltd.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA.

S. S. "BORNEO MARU,"
From EUROPEAN PORTS.

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd June, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1920.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.
The Company's Steamship
"TYO MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong, and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 24th June, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1920.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Speaks Bad For Alek's Dad!

BY BLOSSER.



WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

an infallible remedy—immediately relieves
the irritation & effects a speedy cure.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. B. M. C. da Cunha of No. 1, Gordon Terrace, Kowloon, begs to acknowledge with grateful thanks the invaluable assistance and services rendered by Capt. H. E. Murray, I.M.S., and Mr. John Mukerji, assistant to Government Medical Officer, Kowloon, on the occasion of the sad incident to the late Mrs. das Dorea, on the 16th inst.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1920.

THE BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND.

As each summer comes round, bringing the discomforts of humid heat, we hear people say that the weather is the most unbearable they have experienced. This year it is being said on all hands "It wasn't so bad as this last year"—the same as it is said every year. True, the conditions of the past week have been trying in the extreme, and it is but natural that we should have envious thoughts of those who have gone home on leave, and who are now enjoying a young English summer. Our own thoughts have been very much on England lately, so much so that we are tempted to let our fancy roam for a while amidst all the summer beauties of our wonderful garden isle. It may be but an expression of what has been very inadequately termed "home-sickness"—a term that we never liked and one which fails to convey or express the full meaning of home-love. It is indeed pleasant to turn in thought from conditions here at this season to the cool greenery of rural England and to pay mental visits to the scenes that will always have a powerful appeal to Englishmen, no matter to what corner of the earth they might roam.

The writer was impelled into a reverie by the cable received the other day speaking of the Ascot Race meeting, and he roamed again through the wooded country surrounding the famous heath. There was Sunningdale and the stretches of open land by Windsor Great Park, and going westward and southward there were the shady cool pinelands of Bracknell and Wellington College. He lived again through the romances of many days spent in the sylvan valley of the Thames; re-visited the backwaters of Marlow, Cookham, Maidenhead, Wargrave and even up to Pangbourne and Goring; and was made mindful of the power of attraction that these quiet and restful spots possess. And there came back also many memories of the West Country; of the valley of the Tone, of the rugged coast of West Devon, of Minehead and Ilfracombe. With the swifts common to thought he was in the land of hills and streams south and west of Shrewsbury; was impatiently transferred to the delicate beauties of south Sussex, and was longing for a smell of the deep bracken of the wide common lands so much a feature of the Home Counties. In fact, wherever his thoughts took him to the haunts of quiet hours spent in England he found much to ponder on and much to long for. Rural England has been praised and sung as it deserves to be; Kipling has given us some fine poetry on the garden of England; but there still seems need to enthuse some Englishmen with the glories of the land which gave them birth. It is the men who stay at home who disparage most and it is the men who have gone out to the hot, dusty places of the world who learn to appreciate to the full what a wonderful little island it is in which they were privileged to be born. Love of country is the truest patriotism, love not only of pleasing scenes and rural quiet, but of a people, their institutions, their welfare. The English race has been through many trying vicissitudes but none more so than that which has just passed out of its most acute stage. Slowly, the people at home are trying to settle down to the peaceful habits of pre-war days though at times it would seem that the social ferment is quickening to a dangerous pace. But at the back of all the struggling, the industrial unrest, the political activity, is the desire to improve, the craving for social harmony and beauty, the eradication of all the ugly blotches in the national life. There is such a close affinity between environment and outlook that it is but natural that thoughtful men at home should be inspired to work for the common elevation of their fellows, should seek to make a people as lovely as the land they inhabit. The desire is not always recognised as such even by the people engaging in the task but one can legitimately ascribe it to the propensity in man to make everything approximate to his highest experiences.

And what Britons owe to their country's native loveliness is not often realised. It is not a thing that is only seen and admired, that affects our outward senses. It is something that has woven itself into the very make-up of the people, that has reflective expressions in a hundred and one ways, that has given us the inspirations we have and has caused to grow within us that intense longing to make life itself beautiful and pleasant. Beauty is not for the artist alone but is a great constant power that is helping men to shape all things like unto it; it is a force that elevates and directs. And so it is that the writer can see in the beauties of England something more than pleasing landscapes, something that warrants more than mere admiration, something that has to be preserved and loved if England is ever to be made the home of social beauty, of human loveliness. Men are still victims of base desires and strong passions but the beauties of nature are slowly working their will. And in those beauties England is fabulously rich.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

It would be strange if Hongkong adopted the metric system because China is doing so, wouldn't it? But that is what may happen on our railway, according to Mr. Winslow's annual report. He says: "Communications have been received from the Chinese Government, through the management of the Chinese section, respecting the introduction of the metric system on all railways in China in 1921, and preparations are being made for the British section to fall into line with the scheme necessary." Now, the metric system, like the decimal system, has numerous manifest advantages, the chief of which is its simplicity. We all know how much easier it is to make calculations in Hongkong currency than in sterling, and we should all like to think that the day would come when there will be a uniform British currency based on the decimal system. But this idea of the railway following China's lead is merely a matter of convenience dictated by the circumstance that our own line links up with the Chinese railway. It would be extremely confusing and awkward for the two sections to operate on different systems regarding mileage, tonnage, etc. But maybe China won't adopt the metric idea at all. We have heard of so many intended Chinese reforms that have never eventuated that we shall only believe China is really serious in the matter when the system is actually in operation.

THE SHIPPING AWARD.

According to a letter which was published on Saturday, some of the Chinese shipowners are still ignoring the terms of the recent shipping award, whilst others are flatly refusing to pay the new rates as from December 15th last. Now this kind of action can only lead to fresh trouble, and it is about time somebody informed the objecting owners that they have to act up to the terms of the arbitrators' decision. The excuse of some of these owners, apparently, is that they have not been officially notified of the award. That is a quibble. We know that the two Guilds and the Shipowners' Protection Association were informed of the terms, and we presume that these bodies have passed on the information to their general members. If there are owners who do not belong to the Association, but who agreed to arbitration, surely the arbitrators themselves could notify them of the decision. Anyhow, it is the height of folly for these owners to quibble over the matter. They had better make up their minds to pay the new scale without further ado.

WE ARE "TROUBLED."

As examples of the weird and cranky communications which from time to time find their way into newspaper offices, some journals occasionally publish selected gems under the heading: "Pity the Poor Editor." There is evidently some gentleman in Japan who is burning to tell us something or to seek some favour from us, for our mail-bag on Saturday contained a missive which we will give in full but which leaves us somewhat in the dark. Here it is:—"Yokohama, Japan, June 3, 1920.—Dear Sir,—Will you kindly let me trouble you for a few moments. When we read those words, we braced ourselves up, assumed a most sympathetic mood and prepared ourselves for anything. But, lo and behold, here the communication ended! It was not even signed and it bore all the appearance of a letter begun and then left unfinished through some interruption or other to which the writer must have been subjected. There can be no mistake about the letter being intended for us, because it was most plainly addressed, and that the writer had something which he really wanted to communicate to us is a fair inference to make, especially since he spent ten sen in postage. Now, we wonder what it is all about? Does he wish us to give him a job, is he wanting to sell us some paper, or does he desire to plead with us to see that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is renewed? He might have been a trifle more explicit, mightn't he? No, sir, we don't mind your troubling us a little bit; the pleasure's ours. But what is it you want?"

DAY BY DAY.

OBSTINACY IS USUALLY THE LAST STRONGHOLD OF COURAGE AND THE BLUESTEEL SELF-DEFENCE OF FOOLS.

To-day is the longest day of the year.

There was one fatal case of plague notified on Saturday, the victim being a Chinese.

A Chinese woman who was knocked down by a motor car on Saturday was sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the coronation of His Majesty King George, who was crowned at Westminster on June 22nd, 1911.

For being in possession of two automatic pistols, a Chinese smuggler caught on the Su An was this morning sentenced to a fine of \$250.

To-morrow being the anniversary of His Majesty the King's Coronation, a Royal Salute will be fired at noon from the Saluting Battery at Signal Hill.

Mr. S. E. Lindstrom, of Messrs. L. M. Ericsson and Co. of Stockholm, telephone suppliers, left for Stockholm via U.S.A. by the Swedish steamer Sumatra yesterday.

The light cruiser Flora, which served several commissions on the China Station, is to be sold out of the service at an early date. She also served on the old Pacific Station, now divided up between the North America, South America, China and New Zealand Stations.

The end of a party to which Mr. A. J. Ablong had the honour of being invited, and of which he was a most jovial guest, found him lying in an unconscious state in the gutter at Haiphong Road. An Indian Sergeant in the course of his beat found him there on Saturday, and with kindly intentions endeavoured to pick him up. Mr. Ablong awoke to life to enter into a desperate struggle with the policeman, who blew on his whistle to summon aid. The whistle was snatched from his hand, and so was the truncheon when he fell back on it to help him in the struggle. Mr. Ablong was eventually brought to the Police Station under the combined pressure of the Sergeant and another policeman who had most promptly turned up to assist his superior. Mr. Ablong told the Magistrate to-day that his mind was one complete blank from the time he left the congenial party, and he came to himself only when he found himself in the police cell. Mr. Ablong had eventually to pay \$10 on the two charges of being incapable drunk and assaulting an Indian policeman in the execution of his duty, and a further \$1.50 as compensation to the latter for damaging his whistle.

LONGSHORE JUNKS.

MANY OWNERS FINED.

The owners of 20 junks and 19 sampans were prosecuted this morning, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, for lying alongside the Praya.

They pleaded guilty. Junk Inspector R. Rocha said that the defendant's cargo boats were alongside between Murray Pier and Pottinger Street wharf between 9 and 10 p.m. on the 18th, without a permit.

His Worship remarked that it had become a common practice for cargo boats to be without a permit alongside the Praya. It was a contravention of the Harbour Regulations, and it had to be stopped at once.

The owners of the sampans were discharged, but were warned to get permits in future. They had to pay for hire, and they had the same rights as motor boats.

The owners of junks with a licence fee of \$30 per annum and over were fined \$15, or a month's hard labour.

Those paying a licence fee of \$20 and over were fined \$10, or a month's hard labour, and those under \$20 licence fee were fined \$5 each.

CURRENT COIN.

(BY "MERCATOR")

There is little to record this week. The situation in the financial world of Hongkong is still the same, with persistent rumours of the weakness of many firms in the Colony. Money is tight, and is likely to continue so for some months to come. The position of many of the small firms is precarious. Shanghai also is beginning to feel the pinch, and the serious drop in Exchange has brought about consternation in the ranks of the merchants and dealers there. There has always been wild gambling in Shanghai not only in Exchange but in every class of commodity. For that reason Hongkong is more solid than Shanghai, and a financial crisis is certain to hit the Northern Settlement harder than it would Hongkong. I am told that some big firms in Shanghai are already in difficulties, and this news forebodes evil. If there is going to be no amelioration in the position during the next month or so we are likely to witness unprecedentedly bad times in China.

Why does not the Hongkong Government vouchsafe the public some information regarding the quantity of rice in their hands at present, and other information bearing on the subject? I think it is high time that His Excellency issued a communique from the Secretariat giving all the latest news about the rice holdings of the Government. I am told that whatever stocks the Government have in hand is rice that has more or less rotted through long storage. The Government sometime ago sent a gentleman from here with a consignment of rice to be sold in the United States. That gentleman's passage, it is said, was paid, but up till now nothing has been heard of him. Gossip is busy in the city regarding the gentleman referred to. Surely the public are entitled to know from the Government something regarding all this.

The scarcity of rice supplies in Shanghai is buoying up our rice merchants, who have heavy stocks, with the hope that before long Shanghai will be drawing upon this Colony for her needs. There has been some enquiry from the Northern Settlement for rice during the week, and I am told that some business had been put through. There is some demand from Europe as well.

The flour market is beginning to look up, and prices have advanced slightly. American first class quality being quoted at \$3.80 per sack, against \$3.30, the rate ruling a few days ago. For American No. 2 the dealers are asking from \$2.90 to \$3.25 per sack. Shanghai has not been able to fill the contracts that she made with countries recently. A lot of flour has gone from Shanghai to Egypt. The price of Shanghai flour has gone up, but it is still cheaper than American flour. Stocks of Australian flour locally have nearly finished, all the contracts made with the flour mills in Australia before the embargo came into force having been completed. By the end of this week it would be impossible to secure Australian flour from the local market in commercial quantities. The financial crisis here has not affected the flour market. The dealers have not been profiteering in the commodity, hence the stringency of business has had no effect on the flour market. Flour has been the cheapest food in Hongkong—in fact cheaper here than in any other part of the world. Supplies have been plentiful, and there has always been sufficient at all times for our wants. The local stocks of American flour are computed at 300,000 bags to-day. The fall in Exchange should make the price of flour dearer, but all this will not be felt immediately, as the dealers are parting with their stocks at the usual margin of profit, based on their cost.

Shanghai cotton yarn continues to flow into Hongkong and the Southern Coast ports in large quantities. This is demoralising the market for Indian yarn, the present stocks of which in the Colony are about 20,000 bales. The reason for these heavy imports of Shanghai cotton yarn into Hongkong is not known. Some attribute it to a sinister attempt on the part of the Chinese dealers in cotton yarn in Shanghai who had sold bear and are anxious to buy back at

HARBOUR INCIDENT.

DARING JUNK ROBBERY.

Under cover of darkness a daring robbery was on Saturday night carried out on a marine hawker's junk. The boat, which was then lying anchored off the central part of the Praya, was boarded by a gang of five men from another junk, and by the showing of daggers the hawker was forced to surrender his savings, which amounted to a sum of \$31. At the completion of their enterprise, the robbers brought the boat to the China Merchants Wharf, followed by their own boat. That the master of this latter vessel was in collusion with the robbers was indicated by the fact that on the hawker attempting to follow the robbers when they landed on the wharf, he was prevented by him, but, in spite of his vigilance, the hawker later jumped overboard, and escaped after being rescued by some junk people. The report of the robbery was subsequently sent on to the Police, but has secured no results so far in the capture of any of the robbers.

MARIE TEMPEST.

ONE MORE PERFORMANCE.

The Marie Tempest Company were to have ended their season here with "Outcast," which was staged on Saturday night, but owing to the fact that the steamer which will take them to Manila does not sail before Friday, another performance, by special request, will be given on Wednesday, namely, "Mrs. Dot." Miss Tempest scored another big hit on Saturday night by her interpretation of Miriam, and the dramatic parts were invested with a reality that left nothing to be desired. Mr. Grahame Browne had a part that he played with *et alia*, and as a man disappointed in love his rendering was perfect. His Excellency and Lady Stubbs and a party from Government House witnessed the performance, which was deeply enjoyed.

Unfavourable rates. Hence their attempt to sell heavily and press rates down so as to buy cheap eventually. Prices have gone down here considerably. What the actual stocks of Shanghai yarn are in Hongkong is not known, as a good deal of this stuff percolates to Canton, where it goes direct in order to avoid Custom duty. If it comes into Hongkong direct from Shanghai and is re-exported to Canton, the Custom duty at Canton would be the same as on foreign goods. Since April last, the drop in some of the favourite counts has been thus:—12s, a fall of \$60 per bale; and 10s, a fall of \$50 per bale. Japanese yarn is coming in freely as well, the present stocks being about 3,000 bales.

Silver is beginning to improve again. A summary of a recent report of Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., which Renter wired during the week to Longkong explains the reason for the drop. China, we are told, has been a heavy seller, and all eyes are now turned to India to support the market. During the years 1916 to 1919, India imported actually 426,116,132 ounces of silver, or three-quarters of the silver mined throughout the world during the three years under review. The yearly average works out at no less than fifty-six times the average Indian imports during the preceding years. The necessity for these enormous imports was brought about by the Indian Government stopping the import of silver on private account. So the Indian people checkmated the benevolent aims of a paternal Government and at the same time supplied their industrial needs for silver by melting down millions of rupees, which the Indian Government had the honour of replacing at high cost. And to obtain their supplies of silver that Government had to ransack the whole world, and, when possible, pick up a few ounces in such unusual silver markets as Arabia, Persia, Muscat, Turkey, China, Japan and New Zealand. But the Indian Government succeeded. France, by the way, has not been so successful, and pending the introduction of her nickel coinage, is issuing cardboard tokens and postage stamps by way of small change, and these will be redeemed in due course. In the meantime, the value of the franc, lire, mark and kronen have depreciated terribly. How are the mighty fallen!

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The art of putting trees to resemble different artificial designs such as birds and animals, one which fall into disuse during the war, is being revived of late. "Topiary," which is the name given to this elaborate branch of gardening—sometimes called "barber's gardening"—is a very old art, and one full of interest. The two kinds of trees generally used are English yew and box-wood, preference being given to these on account of the fact that they are very hardy, live for hundreds of years, and lend themselves admirably to training and clipping. Single-stemmed trees grown from cuttings give the best results. They are coaxed into the requisite design by clipping year after year until the desired shape is obtained—a proceeding which calls for great patience and skill. The great thing is to secure a good clear outline, and to make the trees thick and solid, so that there will be no doubt as to what object the tree is intended to represent. The time taken to produce a design varies from five to ninety years, although an excellent specimen may be furnished by from twenty to fifty years' training.

Do you know that St. Paul's Cathedral, the most prominent object in the city of London, was paid for by a tax on coal? Such was the case, and one writer has said that it consequently deserves to wear, as it does, a smoky coat! The total cost of St. Paul's Cathedral was £747,954 2s. 8d., which amount was discharged by coal-taxes. So it can truly be said that coal has played an important part in building up as well as destroying. Speaking of destruction, the first church dedicated to St. Paul, and built on the same site as the present one, was destroyed by fire in 1087. It was founded by King Ethelbert about 610. After the fire, Bishop Maurice commenced rebuilding; but in the great fire of 1666 the Church of Old St. Paul's was destroyed. It was larger than the present cathedral, which Sir Christopher Wren built. In 1675 the first stone was laid by this celebrated architect, and in thirty-five years it was completed. One penny per day was said to have been the wage paid to carpenters employed in building St. Paul's. The minute-hand of the clock is 8 feet long, and weighs 75lb.

One of the things that is differently regarded in Japan is assassination. In the West assassination, even for the best of motives, is deprecated in that it only succeeds in creating sympathy for the assassin's patient. Henri IV. is one of the standing examples of men who would not be nearly such popular heroes but for having been murdered. The fault lies in a popular failure to regard assassination in the right spirit. In Japan assassination is regarded as a noble deed, and the assassin is exalted. In the classical instance of the Forty-seven Ronin, the injured lord is regarded as of little account and no sympathy is wasted on him. All is reserved for the assassins. Apparently the idea is that the assassin runs a risk in a cause in which he has nothing to gain. Any idea that it is cowardly to attack an unarmed and unprepared man has never occurred to the propagators of the murder cult. In the bloodstained history of Japan it would be difficult to find a murder more cowardly in its conception and more contemptible in its motive than Ti Kanon-no-Kami's at Sakurada, but it has been found impossible to produce a drama in which the virtues of that great man are extolled owing to the popularity of the idea that assassination is an act that is noble in itself and that praise of the murdered man is equivalent to detraction of the murderers. And this is in Japan in 1920, not in the feudal ages. The actors in the drama were threatened with the fate of their hero, and the police practically refused to interfere. As Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, would say, it is not necessary to describe one idea as better or worse than another, but it is permissible to point out the difference. However, it is encouraging to find dramatists who have a great influence on the thought of the day, making some attempt to cultivate an admiration for the good and great even though their lesson is temporarily eclipsed by the violence of those to whom a cowardly murder is the highest political ideal.

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LEAGUE TENNIS.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS.

All Saturday's League fixtures were played off, the results being:

FIRST DIVISION.

U.S.R.C. "A" v. CLUB DE RECREIO.

In this match, played on the United Services courts, the home team avenged their recent defeat by the Portuguese Club, winning by a margin of nine games. The scores were:—United Services, 54; Club de Recreio, 45.

C.R.C. "A" v. H.K.C.C. "A".

This match was played on the Hongkong Club courts, the result being a win for the visitors by 55 games to 45.

K.C.C. "A" v. GARRISON.

Playing at home, the K.C.C. again experienced a defeat, the Garrison winning by 56 games to 43.

WIGWAM v. U.S.R.C. "B".

This match, played on the Wigwam courts, resulted in a victory for the home team by 61 games to 38. Details:—

Brown and Raiton beat Vining and Hodgson 2-5; beat Hutchison and Sutherland 2-3; beat Middlemass and Johnston 6-5.

Hicks and Johnston beat Vining and Hodgson 6-5; beat Hutchison and Sutherland 3-5; beat Middlemass and Johnston 3-3.

Dreyer and Mogensen beat Hutchison and Sutherland 5-6; lost to Middlemass and Johnston 4-7.

C.R.C. "B" v. H.K.C.C. "B".

Playing at home, in this match, the Chinese Recreation Club rather surprisingly lost. The result was a win for the visitors by 53 games to 40.

K.C.C. "B" v. CHAINGOWER.

This postponed match was played on the K.C.C. courts, the result being a win for the visitors by 54 games to 45.

SLOUGH WHITE ELEPHANT.

MOCK FUNERAL AT THE DEPOT.

The whole of the men employed at the Slough Motor Transport Depot, numbering between 5,000 and 6,000, were paid off on the taking over of the works from the Government by the new owners. Considerable anxiety exists among the men, as it is thought that only the skilled workers will be re-engaged.

Little work was done in the shops at the depot on the last day, a mock funeral and a Labour meeting occupying the earlier part of the morning.

Soon after 9 o'clock thousands of workmen paraded for the purpose of joining in a procession to witness the interment of what they called the Government white elephant. It took place on a grass patch opposite the general manager's office. Banners were borne aloft and several men carried laurel wreaths. A jazz band headed the procession, the instruments being tin kettles, horns, etc. A white elephant had been constructed of wood and canvas at one of the shops, and this was the "corpse." A "clergyman," in a surplice, conducted the ceremony, and six men on either side of the "corpse" with lighted candles and an "undertaker" superintended the arrangements.

When the long procession halted opposite the general manager's office, the burial party dug a grave at the request of the "clergyman" and all present removed their hats while he read the service, which had been specially composed for the occasion. Members of the staff from the manager's office witnessed the proceedings, which caused much amusement. At the conclusion an ex-soldier sounded the "Last Post."

NEW BISHOP OF GRANTHAM.

The King has approved the appointment of the Right Rev. J. E. Hine, M.D., D.D., Rector of Stoke Grantham, and formerly Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, to the Suffragan Bishopric of Grantham, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Welbore MacCarthy.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Devanha.—Miss J. Bazzoni, Mr. G. W. Pearson, Miss Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Chapperton, Mr. F. Stone, Capt. T. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Lia, Mr. J. C. Mathers and Governess, Mr. C. P. O. Pods, Mr. B. M. Bottom, Lt. R. Gobb, Lt. C. Gure, Mr. J. McBean, Dr. & Mrs. G.D.R. Blace, child and Misses, Lt. Pritchard, Mr. Donovan and infant, A. M. S. Cheale, Mr. A. M. S. Wood, Mr. A. M. S. Smith, Sir Maj. Tyson, Sir Maj. Chambers, Mr. S. N. S. Giggis, Maj. W. G. Pearu, Miss S. Williams, Mr. Fox and infant and nurse, Miss J. Bangas, Mr. R. Equaras, Mr. H. Williams, Mr. R. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Stoted and child Mrs. Early, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Flint and child, Mrs. Tackean and infant, Mr. C. Je'p, Mrs. M. Jonge, Mr. and Mrs. Wakers and child, Mrs. Pattison, Dr. W. H. Lin, Mr. C. L. Wang, Mr. H. Butterworth, Mr. H. W. Rogers, Mr. H. Spicer, Mr. A. J. Norman, Mr. L. J. Skelton, Mr. Q. Johns, F. C. Mutchings, Mr. A. M. Krown, Lt. T. D. Pratt, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. J. Zayhar, Mr. A. Cook, Mr. J. T. Robertson, Mr. P. H. Daks, Mr. F. Browning, Mr. R. West, Mr. L. Hankin, Mr. T. Douglas, Mr. F. C. Maber, Mr. D. E. Ennos, Mr. J. K. Knight, Mr. R. H. Sagunders, Mr. C. Smart, Mr. Mr. E. Hargreaves, Mr. S. E. Farham, Mr. J. J. Webb, Mr. W. L. Attiliff, Mr. S. Boys, Mr. G. W. Rounton, Mr. L. Carrigan, Mr. J. D. Jones, Mr. W. Edmunds, Mr. J. J. Holder, Mr. J. Schofield, Mr. G. W. Davis, Mr. A. K. Villers, Mr. L. J. Sell, Mr. A. Ferguson, Mr. C. P. O. Hart, Miss J. Y. Aylward, Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Aylward, Mr. L. Edmunds, Mr. A. Stuart, Mr. N. P. Stroud, Mr. H. S. Newbury, Mrs. Fox, Mr. E. Vaggy, Mr. N. Vukobratovic, Mrs. Ham, Mr. Schrubsole, Mr. Colley, Mr. M. H. Japang, Mr. and Mrs. D. Shoen, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Cornfield and 2 infants, Mrs. Marghartha, Mrs. Pangdas, child and infant, Mr. M. Mohan, Mr. de Villiers, Mr. Dyken, Mr. and Mrs. Barretto, Mr. Ho Swee Choon, Mr. Kuan Kuei, Genl. N. S. Findries, Mr. Pado, Mr. Tan Lee King, Mr. A. F. Brown, Mr. H. C. White, Mr. Y. Mitherson, Mr. and Mrs. Bakker, Mr. J. L. Bakker, Capt. H. C. Johansen, Mr. J. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Leam Yek Kiam and 2 children, Mr. L. Probstel, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carroll, Miss C. Smith, Mrs. L. Y. Nam (Amah), Mr. J. L. D. Alan, Mr. Vasandina, Rev. Vasandina, Mr. Mornington, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Wai Yu, Mr. and Mrs. Chang Hing, infants, and 2 children, Mr. Levatsky, Mr. G. Harper, Mr. B. W. Copdane, Mr. Hau Soon Lung, Mr. and Mrs. Kapashay and 2 infants and 2 children.

ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Nollara.—Mr. Van Styren, Dr. Van Allen, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. G. Frankland & child, Major and Mrs. Correia, Mr. Pereira, Master Pereira (10), Mr. L. R. Green, Mr. A. Stock, Mr. Fustia, Mr. Ong Eoon Tat, Mr. Geell, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Rezende, Mrs. Lawford and 2 children and infant, Miss Geell, Miss Rose, Mrs. Clarke, Master Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Spamer, Mr. Saul, Mr. M. Shively, Mr. G. H. Wilson, Mr. J. Hassan, Mr. D. Morrison, Mr. R. A. Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cox, Mrs. K. Eliason, Miss E. M. Eliason, Mrs. Roth, Capt. E. D. Black, Mr. J. R. Mitchell, Mr. H. H. Hanwick, Mrs. Garlington, Mrs. Waddel, Mr. and Mrs. Schambart and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hertzler, Mr. T. H. Smith, Mr. Valera, Mr. A. Rosa, Mr. W. Daniels, Mr. J. Short, Mrs. Teixeira, Master C. Rosa, Mrs. Valere, Mrs. H. G. Lane, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Yui Chiao Tung, Mr. Woo Chung Li, Mr. Lung Tong Kia, Mr. T. P. Van, Miss Cox and 2 amahs, Rev. and Mrs. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Lai Wai, Mr. A. E. Knibb, Mr. C. M. Anderson, Mr. J. E. Olson, Mr. L. Dreyfus, Mr. Schlumberger, Mr. J. Habib, Mr. Lung Wing Kam, Mr. Lung Shen Kam, Mr. Lung Chan Chow, Mr. Lung To Ki, Mrs. Olson, Miss Mattren, Miss F. Lloyd, Mrs. Cox and two children, Mr. Ko Theam Long, Mr. Leong Seong Kwai, Mr. Leong Sip Woon.

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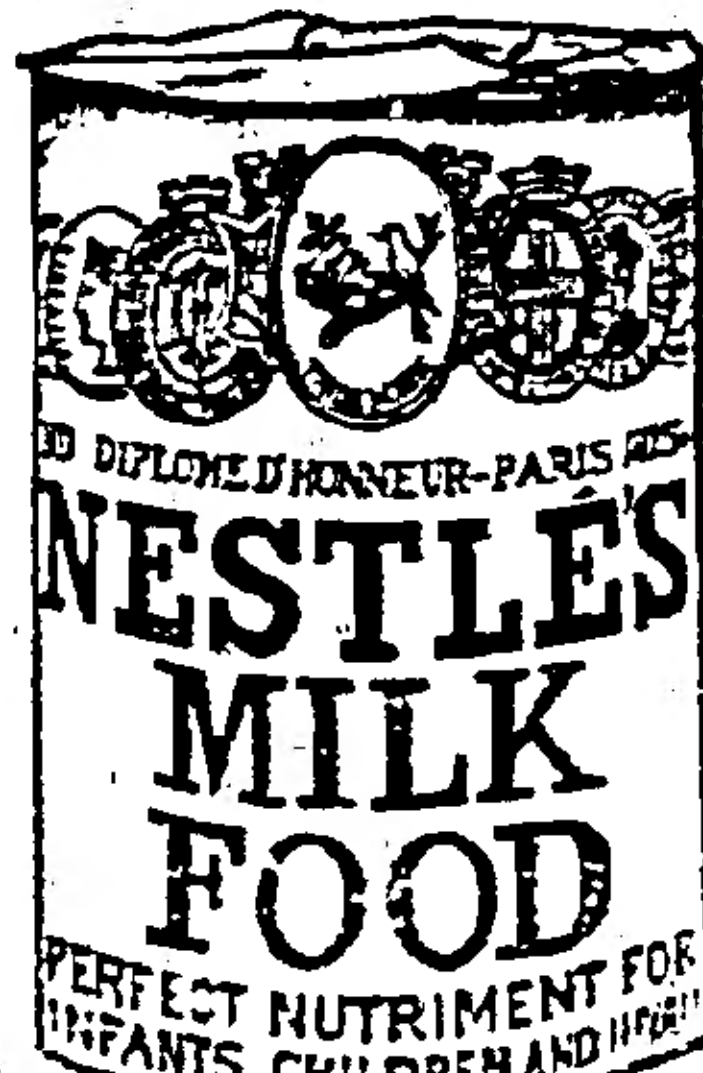
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GERMAN TRADE PUSH.

AUSTRALIANS ON

"COOL CHEEK."

"German firms are assiduously endeavouring to regain the foreign trade held by them in pre-war days," states "Wimbles Reinder" (the magazine of the printing and allied trades in Australasia). "By almost every mail shoals of letters come to Australian firms soliciting business and promising—for a consideration—the utmost service and vigilant attention to the needs of their potential cus-

tomers. All of which is good business. That some seeds may fall on the fertile ground represented by people with short memories is quite likely. On the other hand, there is a big possibility of the appeals falling into barrenness."

The proprietors of the Perth "Sunday Times" received a request from Als Allgemeine Anzeigen Gesellschaft, Berlin, asking for advertisement rates, and stating that the firm belonged to the leading advertising agencies of Germany, making a speciality of industrial advertisements and foreign business.

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| KALAMALA | 9,000 | 24th June | M's, L'don & Antwerp |
|----------|-------|-----------|----------------------|

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

| | | | |
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| ITOLA | 5,300 | 20 June, 1 p.m. | Singapore |
|-------|-------|-----------------|-----------|

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|--------|-------|----------|---|
| MADRAS | 6,900 | 4th July | Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon. |
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| | | | |
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| ST. ALBANS | 4,500 | 20th July | M'sbourne via Sandakan, Thraway Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney. |
|------------|-------|-----------|--|

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| EASTERN | 4,000 | 13th Aug. | |
|---------|-------|-----------|--|

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

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| DEVANHA | 8,100 | 21 June, 5 p.m. | Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Y'hama. |
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KASHIMA M. (Calling Manila & Keelung) Mon., 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU ... Saturday, 26th June, at noon.

KANO MARU ... Friday, 9th July, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TSUBO MARU ... Monday, 21st June.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez, Cte, Suez & Port Said.

TOKIWA MARU ... Friday, 9th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

NIXON MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Beginning of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

YETOROFU MARU ... Friday, 2nd July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MALACCA MARU ... Monday, 23rd June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd June.

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.

DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 24th June.

PERANG MARU ... Friday, 25th June.

ATSUTA MARU ... Thursday, 1st July, at 11 a.m.

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| Tjmanoeek | Java | in port | 21st June | Japan. |
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| Malyang | Java | 22nd June | 28th June | Sceabala. |
|---------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

| | | | | |
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| Tjbanas | Java | 29th June | 4th July | Saigon. |
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"ARIZONA MARU" ... Thursday, 28th June.

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| LONDON & HAMBURG | "KATHLAMBA" | 19th July. |
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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African

ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with

the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and APCAR Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

D. DAV. L. & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| Destination | Steamer | Sailing |
|-------------|---------|---------|
|-------------|---------|---------|

| | | |
|----------|-------|------------------------------|
| SHANGHAI | Esang | Tues., 22nd June at 4 light. |
|----------|-------|------------------------------|

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| SHANGHAI | Hopsang | Thur., 24th June at 4 light. |
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|---------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| TTSEN via Weihaiwei | Cheongshing | Thur., 24th June at 4 light. |
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| SINGAPORE & Calcutta | Namsang | Thur., 24th June at 3 p.m. |
|----------------------|---------|----------------------------|

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|------|---------|----------------------------|
| KOBE | Yatsing | Thur., 24th June at 3 p.m. |
|------|---------|----------------------------|

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|--------|-----------|---------------------------|
| MANILA | Loongsang | Fri., 25th June at 3 p.m. |
|--------|-----------|---------------------------|

| | | |
|--------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| STRAITS & Calcutta | Kwa'sang | Tues., 29th June at 3 p.m. |
|--------------------|----------|----------------------------|

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNED LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kulat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chafoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about June 24th, for SINGAPORE and CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KWAISANG" will be despatched on or about June 26th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading (Transshipment at Singapore) to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 315.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For | Steamers | To-Sail |
|-----|----------|---------|
|-----|----------|---------|

| | | |
|--------------------|--------|----------------------|
| AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW | Suyang | 22nd June at 10 a.m. |
|--------------------|--------|----------------------|

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|------------------|--------|----------------------|
| SWATOW & BANGKOK | Chihua | 22nd June at 11 a.m. |
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| MANILA & HONOLULU | Hueh | 22nd June at 4 p.m. |
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| SWATOW & SINGAPORE | Kanchow | 24th June at 11 a.m. |
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| SHANGHAI | Sinkiang | 24th June at noon. |
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| SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO | Tean | 25th June at 4 p.m. |
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| WEIHAIWEI | Chefoo | |
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| & TIENSIN | Huichow | 27th June at 4 p.m. |
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SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong June, 21, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

| Steamships. | Captain | Leaving. |
|-------------|---------|----------|
|-------------|---------|----------|

| | | |
|----------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Maiching | A. H. Stewart | TUES., 22nd June at 2 p.m. |
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| Hailong | J. S. Thomson | FRI., 25th June at 2 p.m. |
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| | | |
|---------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Hainong | W. C. Passmore | TUES., 29th June at 2 p.m. |
|---------|----------------|----------------------------|

* Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & Calcutta Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong

"DEUCALION" via Suez 5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The R. and S. vessel KAN OHOW arrived on Saturday from Bangkok with 800 tons of cargo—Mooring C 15.

The P. and O.'s ITOLA arrived yesterday from Moji with 6,300 tons of coal.—Mooring—Mooring A 2.

The P. and O.'s DEVANHA came in yesterday from London. She had 159 first-class passengers.

The NAM SANG consigned here on Saturday 3,700 tons of coal from Kobe. She reports cyclonic weather.—Mooring B 30.

The U.S. Shipping Board's CROSSKEYS, consigned to the Admiral Line, came into port yesterday from Seattle via Singapore with 90 tons of tin, rattan and rubber.—Mooring A 6.

The Swedish steamer SUMATRA brought in yesterday from Gothenburg via

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



AMERICAN INDIANS.

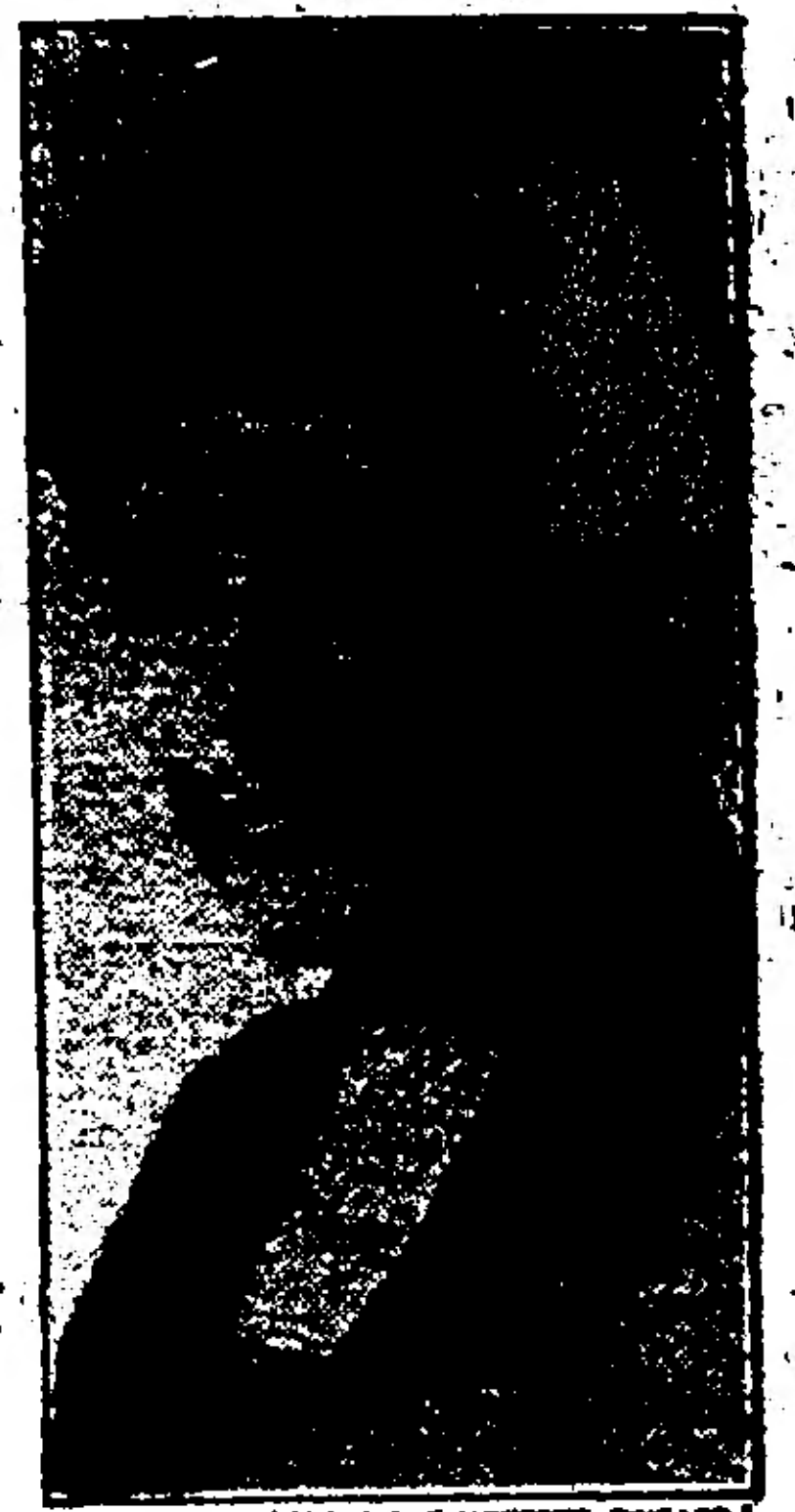
Group of Cheyenne and Rappahoe Indians in Washington, where they gathered for a conference at the Indian Office.



Tsuru Aoki

FAMOUS JAPANESE ACTRESS.

Above is seen Miss Tsuru Aoki, a famous Japanese actress, who is to adapt Shakesperian plays for production on the Japanese stage.



MRS. LEONARD WOOD.

wife of Major General Wood, who was one of the U.S. Republican candidates for the Presidency.



OVERALL PARADE

Parade of members of a New York Club in overalls, as a protest against the high cost of clothing.



LEW EDWARDS

the Australian lightweight champion, who has been meeting with success in America.



MILLIONAIRES AS STRIKE-BREAKERS.

Above are seen three New Jersey millionaires, who helped to keep trains running during the recent railway strike.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

That Was a New Word on Pansy.

-BY ALLMAN



SHIPPING.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICE—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C. 2.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A., Shanghai, China; Manila, P.I.; Kobe, Japan, Saigon & Hongkong.

Operating the following Far Eastern service for account of the United States Shipping Board.

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA & PHILIPPINES.

For San Francisco.

U. S. S. B.

S.S. "EASTERN TRADER"

29th June, 1920.

also

Amalgamated with

COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO., NEW YORK. GREEN STAR LINE, NEW YORK.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 1st Floor Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd. Telephone 3008.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only).

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sundays at 9 A.M.)

From Macao—Daily at 8.30 A.M. & 2 P.M. (Sundays at 9 P.M.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tien, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular monthly service from

Japan ports, Shanghai and Hongkong to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

FOR AMSTERDAM AND HAMBURG

S.S. "BAARN"

August.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents, York Building.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Dell.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

WATERHOUSE LINE

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board steamers

For SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama.

"MAQUAN" 3d July.

"WEST IVAN" 25th July.

Further sailings to be announced later.

Thru B/Ls issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to:

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 3507.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Fukui Maru, from Tokio.

Dohohongpaw Dahang Rice Co., Third Floor Chongwai from Shanghai.

Burke Ward, Hongkong Hotel, from Tokio.

Okadashiro, Matsubara Hotel, from Osaka.

Tingbo, No. 9, Engong Str., from Amoy.

Ono Passenger, Mishima Maru c/o N. Y. K. from Kobe.

1795, 6534, etc., (Cheng Bunsang 90 Des Voeux Road West) from Changchowfu.

Curtis, Craigieburg Hotel, from Shanghai.

Kholinbo, Teohundredtwo Tongshan, from Amoy.

Leon Care, American Consulate from Kobe.

Ructis, from Yokohama.

Petreche, Steamer Africa Cabi e II, from Vladivostok.

Anne, from Shanghai.

Walter, Boyner, Carlton Hotel, from Shanghai.

5473, from Shanghai.

Yungkannan, Leebing Co. from Shanghai.

Yuhung, from Shanghai.

Kwangsinghong, from Amoy.

Arthur Nilson Co. from Kobe.

Leo Bros, from Kobe.

Chifonghong Wengyiekai, from Shanghai.

Kwathangset, from Amoy.

N. LUND.

Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, June 17, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Bailey, from Adelaide.

Chino, from Chicago.

Overseas, from Genova.

M. E. F. AIREY, Superintendent, Hongkong, June 17, 1920.

DIRECT BUILDING.

The London District Council of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives met recently at the Tavistock-street Labour Exchange, and gave prolonged consideration to the question of the direct building of houses, under the Guild system. This involves the carrying out of schemes entirely by the operative, and the elimination of contractors and master builders. The Council decided to approve the principle, and to forward a draft prospectus for the establishment of a London Building Guild to the branches of the Federation for their endorsement.

HIMRODS

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your complaint, you may be suffering from—

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH.

HIMRODS gives instant relief, and cures the cause of the complaint.

It is a powerful expectorant, and loosens the phlegm in the throat.

It is a powerful antiseptic, and kills the germs in the throat.

It is a powerful analgesic, and relieves the pain in the throat.

It is a powerful tonic, and restores the strength after the attack.

It is a powerful sedative, and induces sleep after the attack.

It is a powerful diaphoretic, and induces perspiration after the attack.

It is a powerful cathartic, and induces evacuation after the attack.

It is a powerful emetic, and induces vomiting after the attack.

It is a powerful abortifacient, and induces abortion after the attack.

It is a powerful antispasmodic, and relieves the spasm after the attack.

It is a powerful anticonvulsant, and relieves the convulsion after the attack.

It is a powerful antineuralgic, and relieves the neuralgia after the attack.

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It is a powerful antirheumatic, and relieves the rheumatism after the attack.

It is a powerful antiodontalgic, and relieves the toothache after

NOTICES.



Just Pure
Rich Mellow
Virginia
Tobacco



The
"Three Castles"
Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT".

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai—Per HANYANG, 21st June.
Shanghai—Per TSURUGA M. 21st June.
Shanghai & Japan—Per KATORI MARU, 24th June.
Shanghai & Japan—Per INABA MARU, 25th June.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per GUYANG, 22nd June, 9 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok—Per CHIN HUA, 22nd June, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per HAICHING, 22nd June, 1 p.m.
Swatow—Per HAITAN, 22nd June, 1 p.m.
Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per KAI-PING, 22nd June, 5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 23RD JUNE.
Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per TANGO MARU, 23rd June, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 24th June, 11 a.m.
FRIDAY, 25TH JUNE.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAILONG, 25th June, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands, Shanghai N. China—Per LOONGSANG, 25th June, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 26TH JUNE.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per INABA M. 26th June, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 26th June, 9 p.m.
MONDAY, 28TH JUNE.
Japan via Moji Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via

Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per KARMALA, 28th June, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 26th June, at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 29TH JUNE.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per HAIHONG, 29th June, 1 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 30TH JUNE.
Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai N. China, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE via VICTORIA—Per TAJIMA MARU, 30th June, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 1ST JULY.

Shanghai, N. C. Japan via Kobe—Per ATSUTA M., 1st July, 10 a.m.
Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 1st July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

SUNDAY, 4TH JULY.

Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA—Per KATORI MARU, 4th July, Reg. 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

HOUSING IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, May 26.—The Bengal Government has issued a communication that, with a view to developing housing accommodation in Calcutta, the Government have decided to acquire land under the Land Acquisition Act on behalf, and at the cost of, registered companies formed for housing purposes, whose schemes are approved by Government, so long as emergent measures are necessary for the development of Calcutta. In order to give effect to this decision an officer will be placed on special duty, under the title of Development Commissioner, who will be required to examine schemes put forward by private companies, to obtain full information about them, and to advise Government whether land should be acquired and, if so, upon what conditions.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 21d. 12h. 05m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly at all stations reporting; it is lowest over N. and S.E. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.01 inch Total since January 1st, 44.47 inches, against an average of 34.16 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap S.W. winds moderate; fair.

2 Formosa Channel The same on as No.

3 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director. H.K. Observatory, June 21.

METEOROLOGICAL.

PREVIOUS.

Day on date on date.
at 2 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 2 p.m.
Barometer 29.75 29.74 29.70
Temperature 88 82 87
Humidity 66 80 65
Wind Direction W.S.W. S.S.W. S.W.
Wind Force 3 3 4
Weather e o o
Rain 0.00 0.00 0.01
Highest open air Temperature on the 20th 88
Lowest open air Temperature on the 21st 81
H.K. Observatory, June 21.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

TODAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

| Banks. | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| H.K. & S. Banks | 545 |
| Marine Insurances. | |
| Cantons | 335 |
| Norfolk China | 1.160 |
| Unions | 200 |
| Yangtze | 225 |
| Far East | 1.175 |
| Fire Insurances. | |
| China Fire | 125 |
| H. K. Fire | 306 |
| Shipping. | |
| Douglases | 85 |
| H.K. Steamboats | 237 |
| Indes (Prof.) | 18 |
| Indes (Det.) L.R. | 212 |
| Shells | 200 |
| Furries | 284 |
| Refineries. | |
| Sugars | 235 sa. 336 |
| Malabons | 56 |
| Mining. | |
| Kallans | 100 |
| Langkats | 18 |
| Shanghai Loans | 18 |
| Shai Explorations | 130 |
| Raubs | 35 |
| Tronchs | 27/5 |
| Ural Caspians | 27/5 |
| Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c. | |
| H.K. Wharves | b. & sa. 85 |
| K. Docks | 150 1/2 |
| Shai Docks | 130 |
| N. Engineering | 1.25 |
| Lands, Hotels & Buildings. | |
| Centrals | b. 105 |
| H.K. Hotels | b. 105 |
| L. Invest. | a. 113 |
| H. Phreys Est. | b. 730 |
| K. Loan Lands | n. 40 |
| L. Reclamations | n. 140 |
| West Points | b. 51 |
| Cotton Mills. | |
| Ewos | n. 1.625 |
| Kung Yiks | n. 1.64 |
| Lee Kung Mows | n. 1.64 |
| Oriental | n. 1.64 |
| Shai Cottons | n. 1.305 |
| Yangtze | n. 1.40 |
| Miscellaneous. | |
| Cementa | b. 7 |
| China Borneo | n. 8 1/2 & 6 1/2 |
| Do. Light old | n. 7.10 |
| China Providents | b. 25 |
| Dairy Farms | b. 30 |
| Electrics H. K. | n. 33 |
| Electrics Macao | n. 25 |
| Hongkong Hops | n. 6.80 |
| Hk. Tramways | b. 5.40 |
| Peak Trams, old | b. 70 cts. |
| Do. new | n. 4 1/2 |
| Steam Laundries | n. 10 |
| Steel Foundries | b. 13 |
| Water-works | n. 59 1/2 |
| Watsons | n. 11 1/2 |
| Wm. Powells | b. 35 |
| Wimans | b. 35 |

Hongkong, June 21, 1920.

EXCHANGE.

Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.

SELLING.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| T/T | 3/3 |
| Demand | 3/3 1/2 |
| 30 d/s | 3/3 1/2 |
| 60 d/s | 3/3 1/2 |
| 4 m/s | 3/3 1/2 |
| T/T Shanghai | Nom. |
| T/T Singapore | 159 |
| T/T Japan | 140 |
| T/T India | Nom. |
| Demand, India | Nom. |
| T/T San Francisco & New York | 73 |
| T/T Japan | 188 |
| T/T Marks | Nom. |
| T/T France | 9.10 |
| Demand, Paris | — |

BUYING.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 4 m/s. L/C | 3/10 1/2 |
| 4 m/s. D/P | 3/10 1/2 |
| 6 m/s. L/C | 3/11 |
| 30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne | 3/11 1/2 |
| 30 d/s. San Francisco & New York | 74 1/2 |
| 4 m/s. Marks | Nom. |
| 4 m/s. France | 9.70 |
| 6 m/s. France | 9.90 |
| Demand, Germany | — |
| Demand, New York | 73 1/2 |
| T/T Bombay | Nom. |
| Demand, Bombay | Nom. |
| T/T Calcutta | Nom. |
| Demand, Calcutta | 155 1/2 |
| Demand, Manila | 159 |
| Demand, Singapore | Nom. |
| On Haiphong | Nom. |
| On Saigon | Nom. |
| On Bangkok | 57 1/2 |
| Sovereign | 5.35 Nom. |
| Gold leaf per Tael | 37.20 |
| Bar Silver, ready forward | 50 1/2 |
| Bank of England rates 7 1/2 | — |
| New York/London | 3.97 |

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| H'kong 50 cts. pieces | 33/10 dis. |
| 10 | 33/10 dis. |
| 5 | 31 dis. |
| Canton subcoins | 33 1/2 dis. |

NOTICES.



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Episodes 15 & 16.

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